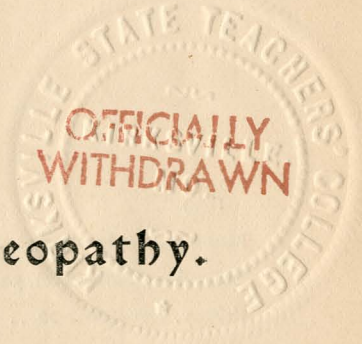


1899-1900

American
School
of
Osteopathy

CATALOGUE

OF THE



American School of Osteopathy.



SESSION OF 1899-1900.



Seventh Annual Announcement.



Kirksville, Missouri.

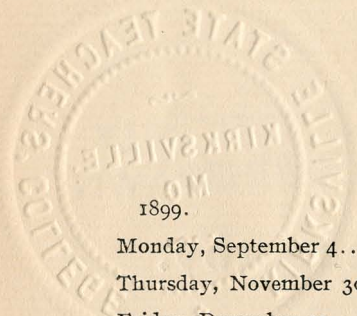
CALENDAR.

1899.

Monday, September 4..... First term opens.
Thursday, November 30..... Recess, Thanksgiving Day.
Friday, December 22..... Christmas recess begins.

1900.

Tuesday, January 2..... Classes reopen 8 a. m.
Saturday, January 27..... Close of examinations for first term.
Wednesday, January 31..... Graduation exercises.
Thursday, February 1..... Second term opens.
Thursday, February 22..... Recess, Washington's Birthday.
Saturday, June 23..... Close of Examinations for second term.
Thursday, June 28..... Commencement exercises.



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Practice of Osteopathy.

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Osteopathic Clinics. { C. E. Still, D. O.
H. M. Still, D. O.
William Smith, D. O.
C. P. McConnell, D. O.
C. L. Rider, D. O.
W. R. Laughlin, D. O.
M. E. Clark, D. O.

Surgical Clinics, { Dr. J. B. Littlejohn,
Dr. D. Littlejohn.

before done in this school. The Demonstrations in Anatomy, Obstetrics, as well as Histology and Pathology, were taught in connection with stereopticon and micro-stereopticon views of the parts under discussion in the lectures. Dietetics was added, so that the students might get a correct idea of diet in general, and the application of dietary principles in health, disease and convalescence. Osteopathic Therapeutics is taught in small sections on the tutorial principle of personal instruction to each student in this most important branch of Osteopathic work.

Other schools are claiming that they have superior facilities and are giving superior courses. This school does not attempt to criticise other schools or their methods. It claims to be the parent school, founded and at present presided over by the original founder of the science of Osteopathy. Dr. A. T. Still is the founder of Osteopathy and the father of the plan of organization of the American School. It is the aim of Dr. A. T. Still, his sons, and the members of the Faculty to teach Osteopathy in its entirety. They realize that in doing so a beginning must be made in Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, so that the student may be thoroughly familiar with the human body in its most minute structural and functional relations, so that Osteopathically they may be able to examine the body as a mechanist would a mechanism, to diagnose the condition of the body, and apply the prophylaxis and therapeutics of nature in the normalization of the animate human mechanism.

While this school recognizes Osteopathy, it realizes that students cannot apply Osteopathic measures without an adequate knowledge of anatomy, histology, chemistry, physiology, pathology, symptomatology, dietetics, psychology and surgery. The claim is made by some Colleges that Osteopathic practice is the main feature of an Osteopathic education. Every one realizes that if a student has a thorough knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the body, before attempting to apply what he does not understand until he has this knowledge, the application of Osteopathic principles in practice becomes comparatively easy. Two terms, therefore, of clinical and practical work, founded on this thorough grasp of

the anatomy and physiology of the body, represents more to the genuine Osteopath than any number of terms of mechanical action without such a preparatory course of instruction.

From a business standpoint, the Osteopathic profession is the leading one in demand at the present time. Comparatively few graduates of repute from reputable colleges are in the field. The people are demanding thoroughly qualified practitioners and those who have gone out from this school have made their profession a success from a financial as well as a professional standpoint. Even the old-school physicians are coming to take a post-graduate course in Osteopathy, realizing that to be successful they must keep up with the progressive advancement of the science and art of healing. No profession offers inducements to the men and women of to-day equal to those offered by Osteopathy.

AN EXPLANATION OF OSTEOPATHY.

Osteopathy maintains a unique and commanding position today before the world of science. Unique, because no other school of medicine has ever leaped forth in unrestrained bounds and received the good will both of press and legislature; commanding, because men of scientific eminence on both sides of the globe are earnestly endeavoring to learn its philosophy.

Such is the status of a science and system of healing which but two or three decades ago was entirely contained within the thought of a single man. Could anything more strongly appeal to mortal man as regards its efficacy than to see the universal public as well as men of learning inquiring as to the why of Osteopathic success?

The reason of all this is apparent when a thorough research is made by the intelligent mind. In the first place it must be noted that Osteopathy is the culmination of all the

positive medical knowledge of the ages. True it is that Osteopathy has therapeutical knowledge absolutely its own, nevertheless the basic principles are the same whenever cures are performed. Medical men for centuries past have been striving to discover the exact causes of diseases and in accordance with the cause of disease to apply specific treatment. They have signally failed in many of their attempts, although, in others, success has been achieved. As to their failures—no one realizes the facts more than they do themselves. On the other hand, their successes are also fully recognized by the Osteopathic school.

It is needless to discuss the failures made by drug practitioners for the reader well knows the daily rise and fall of some medical man's fond and cherished theory—especially, how absolutely ridiculous the practical part many times is, for the utter uselessness of such practices often brings it before the public's gaze in base relief. Hence it is self-evident that something is wanting in the medical education of today to round out the science of medicine and make it reliable in all its branches.

At this stage the American School of Osteopathy claims the vantage ground. It is not clamoring for special recognition or favors any more than are justly due it. Neither is it desirous of keeping aloof from the scientific world at large. In fact the apostles of Osteopathy are earnestly endeavoring to hasten the time when there will be no school distinction but when all systems of healing will be blended into one great and glorious whole.

The Osteopathic science is young; still it feels that only as a science it is in its infancy and that it should be judged by the work accomplished; besides, many Osteopathic principles have been employed by all schools of medicine for years, although they did not discover the fundamentals and apply such principles accordingly. It remained for Dr. Andrew Taylor Still to discover the basic principles upon which is built the Osteopathic school of today.

Osteopathy steps into the field of medical science and occupies the field of its chaotic and unreliable factor—drugs—with determination to improve upon past methods. This is

done with full confidence because it offers to the world a complete science to take the place of empirical practice. Giving drugs for various human ailments has been the great stumbling block of the past. Physicians have long attempted to alleviate and cure diseases by drugs until they have become disgusted with the uncertainty accompanying such procedure. The Osteopath takes advantage of this fact and by his research in nature's laws has discovered that the body is a complete mechanism and contains within its tissues and forces such remedies as are essential to the cure of diseases. He finds that it is not external agencies which are required by the body, other than substantial food, to prevent, alleviate and cure disorders; but that the body mechanism demands mechanical liberation of its pent-up forces and fluids; that when the chemical and dynamic forces of the body are complete then health ensues, and that disease implies physiological and psychological disturbances, dependent upon anatomical disorder. When the anatomical is correct the physiological potentiates, is an Osteopathic maxim. Thus it is very apparent that Osteopathic science is characterized by keeping the body tissues mechanically correct.

There is nothing mystical in the least about practical Osteopathic procedure. It means, first, the application of the mechanical principle concerned in each and every case, and, second, the care of the body hygienically. Naturally preceding the therapeusis there arises the etiology of disease.

In all specific treatments the cure of the affection depends directly upon the cause. Hence, the cause of disease from the Osteopathic point of view is any force that would cause derangement of the tissues to such an extent that a pathological or perverted physiological action arises. In other words, such mechanical violence as follows the various strains, slips, falls, bruises, etc., to which all are daily subjected and which results in functional or organic changes.

Any fall or strain might occasion displacement of a bone, muscle, ligament, cartilage, etc., to such an extent that pressure or irritation is brought to bear upon nerve fibres, blood-vessels, lymphatics, etc., and local or remote disorder is the effect. True it is that often nature is very kind to us and *vis medicatrix naturae* is able to meet the demand. Many times

however nature is unable to cope with the disturbance and the finely constructed and sensitive mechanism suffers the consequences. How utterly ridiculous then, for the physician to prescribe an external agent with the hope of eliminating or relieving some symptom or morbid condition dependent upon the derangement; certainly, it is much more sensible to trace the course of the disease back to the first cause and correct the etiological factor.

It can be readily seen that symptoms and pathological states may be very essential to the physician in making a diagnosis; but to dose primarily such effects is the height of folly. No wonder practitioners of old have been groping about in darkness and despair when they insisted upon trying to cure a disease without first determining causation.

It may occur to the reader that the Osteopath is presumptuous in claiming to know so much about medicine with comparatively so short an experience. Such is not the case for the Osteopath gives much credit to other practitioners and even maintains that were it not for them he would not be where he is today; besides the science of Osteopathy is just being developed and it will be years before the science begins to reach a point of completeness. The Osteopath fully realizes the fact that there are many predisposing and exciting causes which have been scientifically classified by the old schools; still he insists these are not the only causes of diseases but nevertheless they have to be recognized in order to treat the patient intelligently.

The Osteopathic school prides itself upon the fact that its reputation has been made purely upon merit, due to the cure of numerous cases which old school practitioners had given up as incurable. This fact is a most noteworthy one for, if Osteopathy can handle successfully many so-called incurable diseases, it certainly will be able to treat with greater success affections of less seriousness.

The School of Osteopathy today contains the knowledge that men of science for many years have been trying to discover to enable them to place medicine upon a solid basis. The physician has so long been obliged to resort to empiricism that the public has really in many instances become disgusted

with his preposterous assumptions. Let it be clearly understood, however, that the Osteopath is not battling with the general medical education of other practitioners but simply with the etiology and therapeutics of disease. All other knowledge is common ground upon which all schools maintain a foot-hold. Osteopathic knowledge is in accordance with nature's laws and methods. The drug practitioners have kept outside the realm of medical science in trying to obtain curative effects without closely following the anatomical, physiological and chemical laws of the body. The Osteopath here harmonizes all medical knowledge into a great unit; his one idea has been to blend and interlace all branches of medical education into a perfect system and science. To do so he is obliged to drop the practice of drugs, and many theories dependent upon drugs, and to establish his therapeutics upon solid and scientific grounds. Correctly stated, the philosophy of Osteopathy is directly built and dependent upon the natural laws of the body—not drug science and its laws, for that is extraneous and foreign to the body.

Drugs cannot be given with unerring precision because the idiosyncrasies of individuals are laws unto themselves. Moreover drugs at the best are given only to strike at the effect of the disease, and not at the cause. Of course all practitioners strive to understand the peculiarities and effects of the case in hand before administering treatment; but here the parallelism diverges—older school physicians try to root out the disease by a chemical reconstructive process of the tissues involved, by an administration of agents directly to the disturbed organs and tissues; the Osteopath first determines the "reason why" of such disorders and then applies his work to correcting the cause, whether it is near the diseased tissue or remote, thus aiding crippled nature and allowing uninterrupted freedom of the body's curative resources. The Osteopath acts as an assistant to nature in helping mechanically, to overcome such derangements as she is unable to meet. He does not claim to cure disease; he simply aids in mechanically liberating nature's forces which have been stored in the body to promote health by the normal discharge of bodily functions.

The Osteopath is not confined to treating a certain class of

diseases only, but treats with success all classes of diseases. Knowing as he does that the human body is a complete mechanism and that nature has endowed the body with all remedies necessary for the prevention, alleviation and cure of every disease, provided that the ravages of disease have not progressed too far, he is able to treat various classes with success. However, there are isolated diseases that he cannot treat with such a degree of certainty as others, but it should be remembered that the science of Osteopathy is yet a long way from being completely developed. This is what appeals to the man of science—the opportunity for original research; and especially to the young men and women who are wide awake and wish to make names for themselves.

The followers of this science are not afraid at any and all times to demonstrate before sincere inquirers, who wish to know what there is in Osteopathy. The school desires close investigation both from the world of science and from the world of pain. To the thinking and observing young man or woman who desires a really auspicious start in the world, and who is ambitious in time to be claimed as a benefactor of the race, no better opportunity could present itself.

The curriculum of the American School of Osteopathy consists of a carefully graded course of four terms of five months each. The object of the course is not only to educate the student in the fundamentals of the system of healing, but to prepare him for the practice of the Healing art and to place him upon a plane where he will be capable of carrying on original work. He begins with anatomical, physiological and chemical studies so that he may be given the same reliable and trustworthy basis that all students of medicine receive. Following this he takes up the study of pathology, hygiene and kindred branches as will be readily seen by observing the order of school work in this catalogue. The object of the course of study is to give the student a thorough ground work and then, when taking up the junior and senior class work, to train him in the Osteopathic line of thought; to demonstrate and show him the fallacy of drugs and the various theories as to the etiology of diseases dependent upon the administration of drugs. Drug therapeutics are entirely replaced by Osteopathic therapeutics.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

Methods of Instruction.

It is the aim of the trustees and faculty to make this a College in reality as well as in name, and its plan of organization is such as to realize as far as possible, this intention. It is not composed of two or three men who secure a long list of practitioners, each of whom comes in once or twice a week, delivers a lecture of an hour, and is gone again with no further interest in, or care for the work, until the time of his next appointment comes around. On the contrary, the full time and energy of every member of the faculty belongs to the school, and in all of the fundamental departments, the whole time of the instructor or professor in charge is devoted to his department; and even those operators in the Infirmary who deliver the clinical lectures, are expected to make the former work supplemental to the latter.

In this way careful and systematic study is encouraged, teacher and student are brought into direct contact; subjects not understood are explained, doubtful points made clear and the knowledge gained is exact and systematic. In this way is laid a solid and lasting foundation for subsequent study in the practical work of the course. The distinctive college methods of lecture, didactic instruction and quiz are adopted and supplemented by demonstrations and clinical methods calculated to be most effective.

Laboratories.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.—One entire floor of the front portion of the building is devoted to this department and is provided with all the appliances necessary for the work of demonstration on the cadaver. The cadavers are subjected to a special process for preservation which renders them available for careful and extended study.

On the same floor there is a dissecting room in which the students in sections can dissect the cadaver and thus enter the laboratory of the human body for closer investigation of the body structure.

No effort will be spared to make the instruction in this department so complete as to give the student the familiarity with anatomical detail so necessary for success in subsequent study and practice.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—The chemical laboratory is a roomy and well lighted apartment fitted with desk room for over forty students, each desk being supplied with gas, hot and cold water, a full supply of reagents, apparatus, etc., such as is necessary for a proper exemplification of the work. The course is such as will secure to the student a practical familiarity with the apparatus, material processes, and reactions which are the subjects of professional study and which will be available in his subsequent practice.

There are also available for illustration and demonstration in class such apparatus as is necessary to a proper elucidation of the subject, such as spectroscope, polarimeter, specific gravity apparatus, air pump, dialyser, electrical apparatus, sphygmograph, hæmacytometer, etc.

HISTOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—This laboratory is fully equipped with every modern convenience for the proper application of the necessary technique. The course consists of a study of the principles of optics, and the construction and use of the microscope and its accessories. The constitution of living matter, the morphology and physiology of the single cell, primary tissues, and the organs; the preparation of microscopic specimens including hardening, cutting sections, staining and mounting and the study of specimens thus prepared. A dark room is fitted up with all the appliances necessary to facilitate this work. It will include also the examination of blood, urine, sputum and other fluids, excretions and pathological exudates.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—Following up the demonstration work of last year practical work will be done in physiology and psychology. The experimental part of the work is intended to supplement the lectures on physiology and psychology. It embraces the experimental physiology of muscle and nerve, the heart and circulation, respiration, the central nervous system, the organs of sense and voice and the psychological phenomena. For this purpose a

number of works on physiology and psychology have been added to the physiological department. The development of physiology and psychology will be followed as outlined in the best scientific journals. Practical demonstrations will be given in connection with the most important apparatus used in studying physiological and psychic action including the sphygmograph, myograph, ergograph, plethysmograph, stethograph, cardiograph, hæmacytometer, pneumograph, tonometer, metronome, time machines, electrometer, kymograph, etc. A large collection of physiological apparatus has been imported from Europe and demonstrations will be made along the lines of Osteopathic physiology.

Course of Study.

The course of study extends over two years, and is divided into four terms of five months each.

The first term is devoted to Descriptive Anatomy, including Osteology, Syndesmology and Myology; lectures on Histology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; the principles of General inorganic Chemistry, Physics and Toxicology.

The second term includes Descriptive and Regional Anatomy with demonstrations; didactic and laboratory work in Histology; Physiology and physiological demonstrations; Physiological Chemistry and Urinalysis; Principles of Osteopathy; Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The third term includes Demonstrations in Regional Anatomy; Physiology and physiological Demonstrations; lectures on Pathology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; Symptomatology; Bacteriology; Physiological Psychology; Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy and Osteopathic diagnosis and therapeutics.

The fourth term includes Symptomatology; Surgery; didactic and laboratory work in Pathology; Psycho-Pathology and Psycho-Therapeutics; Gynæcology; Obstetrics; Hygiene and Public Health; Venereal diseases; Medical Jurisprudence; Dietetics; Clinical Demonstrations; Osteopathic and operative clinics.

Profile of Course of Study.

ANATOMY.—In the first term instruction will be by lecture and quiz on the bones, muscles and ligaments of the body, the

work being illustrated by painted bones and dissections of the ligaments. In the second term the student will enter directly upon regional anatomy, and the instruction will take the form of daily demonstrations on the cadaver. The same method of instruction will be followed in the third term, the work being, however, naturally of a more advanced order and attention being especially devoted to the harder part of what is always a difficult study for the student. Models, preparations and so forth are used in addition to the body and free use is made of the blackboard. Over 600 stereopticon slides illustrate the systematic lectures.

HISTOLOGY.—The course in Histology consists of general lectures which embrace a description of all the elements in the different tissues. These are illustrated by the use of charts, diagrams, micro-stereopticon or stereopticon projections of the tissue under consideration, also practical work in the laboratory where students are taught the different methods of preservation and preparation of the tissue. Every student has the use of a modern microscope and other materials and is directly under the supervision of the professor. For the practical work, the class meets in sections, but the class as a whole meets in the amphitheatre for the lecture.

The laboratory is thoroughly equipped with all that is necessary for a thorough and efficient study of the subject, everything being of the most modern type.

CHEMISTRY.—The course in chemistry is designed to furnish the student with a thorough knowledge of the chemical basis of the human body. With that purpose in mind at the beginning, only enough of general chemistry is taken to prepare the student for the study of physiological chemistry which is to follow.

While the preparatory work is not extensive, it is not shallow. The student must familiarize himself with the reagents, which he is to use later. He must master the laws of chemical changes, the definitions of the common chemical terms. He needs to know not only that oxygen is an important factor in the metabolism of the body, but he must know something of its properties and its combinations. What is

true of this element is true of every element of which the human tissue is composed.

In this part of the work also come naturally a few chapters on physics. The body is not only a chemical laboratory, but a mechanism. It has pulleys, levers and joints. In the performance of its functions we find employed, osmosis, capillarity, pressure of gases, heat, light, electricity and other physical processes and agents.

In physiological chemistry the normal constituents of the body are studied, and the pathological significance of certain constituents is pointed out. Among the materials examined chemically are water, blood, bile, milk, saliva, urine, muscle, fat, sugar and starch. Pancreatic and peptic digestion are carried on artificially.

Not only is the chemical examination of the blood substance made, but by spectroscope, hæmometer and hæmacytometer the blood may be subjected to important physical tests.

An improved polarimeter is employed to determine the rotary power of sugar.

A course in Urinalysis presents the latest methods of the analysis of urine as used in diagnosis of disease and is taught by practical laboratory methods. Indeed, the work of demonstration accompanies the text throughout the entire course.

In Toxicology, the common poisons, their symptoms and their antidotes are made the subject of careful study. The course is designed to prepare the osteopath for any emergency likely to arise in the practice of his profession.

While chemistry occupies a subsidiary position in the course, it is recognized as essential to the understanding of physiology. It is not only essential to a correct understanding of the metabolism of the human body, but is a branch of science which is necessary to the osteopath in taking his place among the learned professions and contending for the correctness of his mode of treatment.

PHYSIOLOGY.—After studying the structure of the body and its tissues, the study of the functions of the body and its organs form a necessary part of the preparation for the treatment of bodily ailments. The life power of the body organism consists of the harmonious action and development of the func-

tions, of the use of the circulatory, secretory and excretory systems together with respiration and nutrition for the purpose of preserving the balance of life. The course in physiology is divided into two terms. During the second term is considered the physiology of the organs including the blood, circulation, respiration and alimentation, absorption, secretion, excretion, nutrition and metabolism. During the third term there will be taken up the special physiology of muscle and nerve, the nervous system and the sense organs together with reproduction, development and embryology. In connection with the lectures and quizzes which are conducted daily, there will be a period set apart for work in practical physiology so as to familiarize the student with the organs of the body, and also to make him acquainted with the most important apparatus used in the physiological investigation of muscle and nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems and the organs of sense.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.—In this class the work takes the form of daily systematic lectures on all the various forms of disease. In these are considered the etiology, symptomatology, pathology, and diagnosis of all morbid conditions, considered in regular series. As far as possible illustrative cases are shown (this will in future be more successfully achieved than in the past by collaboration with the teachers in the clinics) and an earnest effort made to fit the student with all requisite knowledge. The classes in pathology and osteopathic practice are so arranged as to cover the same ground as the symptomatology course at the same time. This course consists of two courses of eighty lectures each, delivered in two terms. The course is as complete as any course on practice in any medical school in the state.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.—This course includes (1) lectures on general and special pathology with special reference to the etiology of parasitic and infective diseases and (2) practical work in the laboratory where the study of special tissues is taken up and the pathological conditions considered in detail. The methods of cutting, preparing and mounting such tissues are taught to the student and each student has the use of a first class microscope and all the necessary apparatus. The nature, extent and process of post mortem examinations

are carefully considered and their significance in legal, medical and scientific investigation carefully explained.

The subject of Bacteriology which has assumed such an importance in the diagnosis and prevention of disease is thoroughly taught in the lecture room and also by practical demonstration in the laboratory. The subject in general is taken up and considered in such a way as to bring out the nature and characteristics of micro-organisms, the different methods of cultivation and separation, preparation of culture media, inoculation and staining of typical bacteria. These different points are demonstrated to the student so that each may be able for himself to carry on these experiments. Some of the more important pathogenic micro-organisms are considered in reference to the productions of disease in the human body. There is in the laboratory a very complete and modern equipment for the study of the subject in the most practical manner.

PSYCHOLOGY.—While it is important that in Osteopathy the body mechanism should be carefully investigated it is not the less important that the psychology of the mind should be clearly grasped. Mind is one of the three basal elements in Osteopathy. Behind the molecular phenomena of matter there lies that which governs the living machine. All the physiological actions and functions are subject to the control of the brain. Associated with this brain are the operations and the activities of the mind or the mental functionings. In order to familiarize the students with mental phenomena, two courses will be given, one in the third term on psycho-physiology in which will be discussed the mind, the mental phenomena, the intellectual functions, sensibilities and the will, including the desires, together with the relations of mind and body.

The second course will be given in the fourth term in which will be discussed psycho-pathology and psycho-therapeutics including the mental disorders, imbecility and insanity with the most approved methods of dealing with such pathological conditions so as to secure the best results for the individuals affected, and society that is concerned in the welfare of all its members, the weak as well as the strong. Psycho-therapy will receive special consideration beginning with a historical sketch

of hypno-therapy and its principles. Special attention will be given to Osteopathic work and mental methods of dealing with mental disturbances and diseases.

OBSTETRICS.—Consideration is here given to the routine work of such a course, in addition the Osteopathic method of handling cases of labor is given in detail. The course consists of twenty lectures, illustrated by stereopticon.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—This course also consists of twenty lectures, effort being made to condense the amount of study required of the student by not entering upon operative work, rarely required in Osteopathic practice, and then best performed by the operating gynecologist. The stereopticon is also freely used in this course of lectures.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—This is one of the senior studies, the class of which meets once a week. In this course consideration is given to the laws which affect the individual and social relation and well-being of man. It embraces the consideration of the influences which affect society whether for good or evil, having in view the extension of the former, and preventing, or at least lessening, where possible, the latter.

The following are among some of the important topics discussed in this course: Air, its impurities and the methods of recognizing these; ventilation, water sources of supply, impurities and examination for impurities both qualitative and quantitative; food, its function and constituents; sanitation and the removal of waste matters; causes of disease, predisposing and exciting, infectious and parasitic diseases; their mode of propagation and prevention; and other matters which fall under the head of Public Health.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—In this subject lectures are delivered once a week to the members of the fourth term class. Special attention is given to the methods of correct diagnosis of the various conditions and of their complications and sequelæ, as well as the thorough consideration of the recognized methods of treatment.

SURGERY.—The introduction of surgery into the realm of Osteopathy is the culminating point where these two accurate sister sciences are placed side by side so as to complete the course of Osteopathy. In this position they can reach

are carefully considered and their significance in legal, medical and scientific investigation carefully explained.

The subject of Bacteriology which has assumed such an importance in the diagnosis and prevention of disease is thoroughly taught in the lecture room and also by practical demonstration in the laboratory. The subject in general is taken up and considered in such a way as to bring out the nature and characteristics of micro-organisms, the different methods of cultivation and separation, preparation of culture media, inoculation and staining of typical bacteria. These different points are demonstrated to the student so that each may be able for himself to carry on these experiments. Some of the more important pathogenic micro-organisms are considered in reference to the productions of disease in the human body. There is in the laboratory a very complete and modern equipment for the study of the subject in the most practical manner.

PSYCHOLOGY.—While it is important that in Osteopathy the body mechanism should be carefully investigated it is not the less important that the psychology of the mind should be clearly grasped. Mind is one of the three basal elements in Osteopathy. Behind the molecular phenomena of matter there lies that which governs the living machine. All the physiological actions and functions are subject to the control of the brain. Associated with this brain are the operations and the activities of the mind or the mental functionings. In order to familiarize the students with mental phenomena, two courses will be given, one in the third term on psycho-physiology in which will be discussed the mind, the mental phenomena, the intellectual functions, sensibilities and the will, including the desires, together with the relations of mind and body.

The second course will be given in the fourth term in which will be discussed psycho-pathology and psycho-therapeutics including the mental disorders, imbecility and insanity with the most approved methods of dealing with such pathological conditions so as to secure the best results for the individuals affected, and society that is concerned in the welfare of all its members, the weak as well as the strong. Psycho-therapy will receive special consideration beginning with a historical sketch

of hypno-therapy and its principles. Special attention will be given to Osteopathic work and mental methods of dealing with mental disturbances and diseases.

OBSTETRICS.—Consideration is here given to the routine work of such a course, in addition the Osteopathic method of handling cases of labor is given in detail. The course consists of twenty lectures, illustrated by stereopticon.

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SURGERY.—The introduction of surgery into the realm of Osteopathy is the culminating point where these two accurate sister sciences are placed side by side so as to complete the course of Osteopathy. In this position they can reach

the ills of a suffering humanity hitherto unrecognized by the public mind. It is not intended that beneficent nature should be so outraged as to have recourse to the knife at every indication of a disordered function, seeing that Osteopathy herself supplies the lacking force necessary to restore the "aching void" and reduces the proportion very considerably of the necessity for such measures. Nevertheless, it is true that the science of surgery must progress, and it is intended that such instruction shall be given that the student in after years may intelligently deal with such cases as must from time to time come to the notice of the practitioner of Osteopathy. The time is too limited to cover the whole scope of surgical diagnosis and treatment, seeing that the greatest amount of time possible, is spent in the acquisition of the principles and practice of Osteopathy, but a short course is taken up in the last term which embraces the general principles of surgical treatment of wounds, ulcers, abscesses, fractures, dislocations and injuries in general, also the nature and use of antiseptics, as well as the different methods of application of bandages and splints to the different parts of the body. Every opportunity will be taken to make use of such clinical material as may be available for the purpose of presenting the real condition before the student, in order that he may the more readily acquire the facility of eye and mind to aid in his future usefulness.

PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY:—The work in this department consists in bringing to the notice of the beginning Osteopath the general principles underlying the theory and practice of the science. These lectures are delivered three times each week to the members of the second term class, and the usual examinations will be held at the middle and end of the term. It will be required of the student that he show himself thoroughly proficient in this branch of the work, as it is considered to be fundamental to his further work in Osteopathy.

In treating this subject, comparison will be made between the methods of diagnosis and treatment employed by other schools of medicine and those practiced by Osteopathy; several lectures will deal with the History of Medicine, and with an explanation of other systems of healing, such as Massage,

Swedish Movements, Electricity, with a view of pointing out to the student the independence of Osteopathy.

Questions of theory, such as how Osteopathy cures without the use of drugs, how results are obtained internally by external manipulation, the effect of Osteopathic treatment upon nerve-terminations, plexuses and centers, and kindred questions will be carefully considered.

Topographical anatomy, or the location of "land marks" for important parts and structures of the body will be systematically introduced into this course.

An analysis of the body from the standpoint of the Osteopath will be made, in which the different parts of the body will be fully considered, one by one, and full detail be given for the methods of examination, and the technique of manipulation employed in the treatment of each part. In this scheme, particular attention will be given to the blood-supply and the nerve connections of each part of the body.

The above will be supplemented by the consideration of a number of typical cases of disease, diagnosed and treated osteopathically. In each case the essential nature of the disease, the methods of diagnosis and treatment will be illustrated and explained. Comparison will be made, where practicable, between medical and Osteopathic views of the case in hand. Combinations of treatment of different parts of the body will be shown in the treatment of the different cases.

Illustrations will be made by means of blackboard sketches, charts, and the use of the skeleton. Particular care will be taken to illustrate all points of examination and treatment upon a subject upon the operating table.

The object of this course is to equip the student with theory to lead him into Osteopathic habits of thought, and to put into his hands practical methods of treatment, thus putting him upon a basis for independent reasoning concerning disease. He is thus prepared for the further work of the course in the clinic lectures and practice in the operating rooms.

OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS AND PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The student begins the practice of Osteopathy at the commencement of his third term work and continues the study

throughout the senior term. This work supplants the practice of medicine as taught in other colleges. The essential differing features being that the etiology and treatment of diseases are dealt with according to Osteopathic therapeutics and not drug therapeutics.

As the student has two full terms of this work he becomes familiar with all diseases, being well represented in the extensive clinical material. The object of Osteopathy as taught here is not only to make theoretical Osteopathic practitioners but to teach the student the actual practice as far as possible in any clinical work.

The key to a successful practitioner is in making a correct diagnosis. The reason of the phenomenal growth of Osteopathy as a therapeutic science is undoubtedly due to the completeness of Osteopathic diagnosis. The Osteopathic student prides himself upon being able to tell with exactness and minuteness the *cause* of disorders of the human system. Thus he give a universal applicability to the saying "a case well diagnosed is half cured."

The student is thoroughly and personally drilled upon the disorders and the abnormalities of the human body with special reference to the correction of the morbid conditions. He is taught how to reason from symptoms and pathological states presented back to the primary cause of such disorders, and as the diagnosis and the treatment of a case go hand in hand, the student is at the same time instructed as to the treatment.

The various diseases are taken up and thoroughly studied according to Osteopathic principles and methods of treatment. This work being supplementary to the principles of Osteopathy taught in the second term, the student receives a careful training in this important work, which fits him to carry on his senior clinical practice with intelligence and understanding, and makes the teaching invaluable to him when he enter the practitioner's field. Diseases are discussed from their etiological, pathological, symptomological and therapeutical points of view, and all subjected to the principles and laws of Osteopathy.

The classes are divided into small divisions so that all may

receive separate and special instruction. The American School of Osteopathy recognizes the importance of this work as it is a culmination of all facts and thus it represents to the Osteopath the actual advancement of Osteopathic thought.

CLINIC LECTURES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND OPERATIVE PRACTICE.

Clinic lectures and demonstrations are given four times per week during the third and fourth terms. They are in charge of one of the regular infirmary operators, and are conducted, upon the different days, by the several members of the operating staff. In this department the patient is examined in the presence of the students, the nature of the case is fully explained, and the special lesions or causes of the disease are pointed out. The special method of treatment is indicated, the Osteopathic procedure and theory are explained, and the various manipulations necessary in the treatment are shown.

During the fourth term, the student operates upon the clinic patients in the operating rooms of the school. This work is done four days per week, from two to three hours being devoted to it upon each of these days. This work is under the supervision of the members of the operating staff.

The whole of the work in the clinic department is for the purpose of acquainting the student with the various diseases and abnormal conditions that he is likely to meet in actual practice, familiarizing him with the osteopathic method of examination and diagnosis, and giving him experience in the handling of cases.

The student is required to perform this work as any regular class work.

Records are kept of all cases treated in the clinic department. Many times patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary offer to exhibit their cases before the senior classes, consequently there is always an abundance of material from which the diagnostician may select his cases.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The Board of Trustees have decided to add to the curriculum the chair of Medical Jurisprudence.

This will be supplying a want long felt, as every graduate in the science of Osteopathy should be made acquainted with

throughout the senior term. This work supplants the practice of medicine as taught in other colleges. The essential differing features being that the etiology and treatment of diseases are dealt with according to Osteopathic therapeutics and not drug therapeutics.

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The whole of the work in the clinic department is for the purpose of acquainting the student with the various diseases and abnormal conditions that he is likely to meet in actual practice, familiarizing him with the osteopathic method of examination and diagnosis, and giving him experience in the handling of cases.

The student is required to perform this work as any regular class work.

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MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The Board of Trustees have decided to add to the curriculum the chair of Medical Jurisprudence.

This will be supplying a want long felt, as every graduate in the science of Osteopathy should be made acquainted with

many of those important principles governing and controlling him in his contact with the business world.

It is not intended the lectures shall follow the path of those delivered in law colleges. They will be made as few as possible, to conform to the special wants of an Osteopath, and instruct him fully in his relations to the law and his legal liability to patients.

THE ETHICS OF THE PROFESSION.—As Osteopathy represents a profession the ethical aspects of which are of the greatest importance to the practitioner this subject will be dealt with in a series of lectures. Student deportment, academic honor and professional etiquette will form the main topics discussed in this course, so that an Osteopathic code of ethics may be established with the view to dignify the profession and win respect for its practitioners.

Library and Reading Room.

The Library furnishes excellent facilities for such supplementary reading and study, as students may desire in connection with their regular work. It contains standard textbooks and works of reference on all subjects having a bearing on the course.

The reading room is also provided with anatomical and physiological charts, with accompanying explanatory keys, skeletons, both articulated and disarticulated, models, diagrams, etc., all of which are at the service of the students under suitable regulations.

Annual Limitation.

The statements in this announcement relative to the course of study, admission of students, conditions, rules, etc., are for the year ending June 30, 1900, only, and are applicable to all students who may be enrolled during that year. The right is reserved to make such changes in the curriculum, corps of instructors, rules of examination, etc., as may be deemed necessary at any time.

Women Received.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men. It is the

policy of the school that there shall be no distinction as to sex, and that all shall have the same opportunities, and be held to the same requirements. They pursue the same studies, attend the same lectures, are subjected to the same rules, and pass the same examinations. Separate reception rooms and all necessary facilities are provided for their comfort and enjoyment.

Requirements for Matriculation.

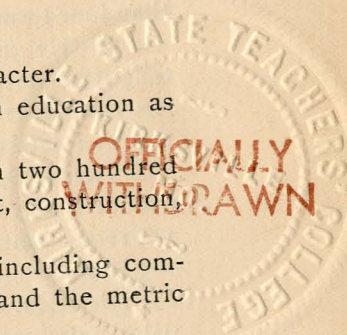
1. Creditable evidence of good moral character.
2. Satisfactory evidence of a good English education as follows:
 - (a) In English, an essay of not less than two hundred words, judgment on which will include thought, construction, spelling and handwriting.
 - (b) A good knowledge of arithmetic, including compound numbers, percentage, ratio, proportion and the metric system.
 - (c) A fair knowledge of history and geography, especially of the United States.
 - (d) In physics some knowledge of the fundamental principles.

Candidates who fail in one or two of the above named branches may be admitted to the regular course of study, but such condition must be removed before the beginning of the second term.

3. In place of this examination or any part of it, the Faculty will accept the official diploma or certificate of any reputable literary or scientific college, academy, normal school or high school, or a first grade teachers' certificate and enroll the applicant upon presentation of such certificate or diploma. Candidates are advised to secure a certificate by passing examination in some such institution near home.

4. Persons who for any reason may not be able to fully meet the above requirements, but who still desire to take up the work may, at the discretion of the Faculty be admitted to the school and given a special elementary course of five months in the following subjects:

- Anatomy and physiology.
- Principles of chemistry.



Principles of physics.

Biology.

Satisfactory completion of this course will entitle the student to admission to the regular course.

Requirements for Graduation.

1. The candidate must have attended this school for not less than four terms of five months each.
2. He must have passed examination in all the branches taught in the regular course. He must file with the Dean not less than one month before the close of the term, written notice that he intends to apply for a diploma of graduation.

The faculty, however, wish it understood that even though a student may have complied with the above requirements, they yet reserve to themselves, and will exercise, the right of making moral as well as professional qualifications, an element in their decision. Open irregularity of conduct, negligence, habitual and prolonged absence from classes and neglect or failure to comply with the requirements without sufficient reason will always be regarded as objections, to the granting of a diploma.

Examinations.

During the last week each term, students are required to pass examinations upon the work which they have been over during the term in the several classes.

Supplementary or test examinations are held from time to time through the term, by the professors, according to the character of the work in hand. The students are graded, and their standing determined by their records in class recitations and work, in the test examinations and the term examinations, and they are passed or rejected upon these records.

The interest of the student who applies for advanced standing will not be prejudiced however, by his failing in a portion of the work, (not more than one-third), provided that the quality of the remainder indicates a mastery of the principles of the subject, and he shall pass a satisfactory examination in such branch or branches before the close of the next term.

The fact of a student appearing at the close of a term, for examination in the branches taught during that term will be

taken as an application for advanced standing for the the next term.

Rules of Conduct.

The school issues no set code of rules to govern the conduct of students while in attendance, but relies on their own sense of honor as ladies and gentlemen to preserve such order and decorum in the lecture room, laboratories, halls, etc., as are everywhere considered necessary and proper in the ordinary relations of life. The student is expected to pursue his studies with diligence, to attend classes regularly and to live in the exercise of morality and good behavior.

The faculty reserves the right to terminate, at any time, the connection of any student with the school, for manifest unfitness for the pursuit of this work, or for gross immorality or disorderly conduct; and no student whose relations are thus severed, by his own acts, has thereafter any claims upon the school.

Students are required to be regular and prompt in attendance. Not more than twenty per cent. of any one term can be excused, and such excuse will be granted only for unavoidable absence, such as sickness. Students absent more than twenty per cent. of any one term will lose that term.

Students are not allowed to practice Osteopathy. Students after their third term may assist a regular graduate, provided they do so strictly under the supervision of the graduate.

Students are reminded that the laws of the school are made to be kept and the school intends honestly to carry out its own regulations and the laws of the different States that have recognized Osteopathy, so that students need not ask special privileges inconsistent with these laws and regulations.

Tuition Fees and Expenses.

The price of a scholarship entitling the holder to a full course, is \$300 in cash or \$350 in secured note. There are no other charges of any kind during the course except the price of material for dissection. This admits the student to all lectures, recitations, laboratory work, clinics, etc., as provided in curriculum, and entitles him to a diploma on completion of the course

of study, provided all other regulations have been complied with.

Realizing that the possession or lack of a certain amount of money is but an incident and has no necessary relation to individual worth and merit, and that there are very many young men and women who would gladly take up the practice of Osteopathy as a life work, but who could not do so were the tuition fee required to be paid all in cash, the board of trustees has adopted the practice of allowing worthy students to make such arrangements for the security of the payment of a part of the tuition fee at a date subsequent to the time of their matriculation as may be acceptable to the board.

Such students as may desire to make special arrangements under this ruling of the board should make application a sufficient length of time in advance of the opening of the term, to permit of such consideration and investigation as may be necessary to enable them to reach a decision.

Construction of the Law.

The law of this state recognizing and regulating the practice of Osteopathy reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows:

SECTION 1. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of Article 1. Chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, and not subject to the provisions of this article.

SECTION 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma for record with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such person proposes to practice; and having filed with such clerk an affidavit that the diploma is genuine, and that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that all the provisions of this act were fully complied with before the issuing of such a diploma; whereupon the clerk shall record such diploma in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and shall endorse upon such

diploma the date of filing and recording same, for which he shall receive from such person a fee of one dollar.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall practice, or pretend or attempt to practice or use the system, method or science of Osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this state from curing disease, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

A reasonable construction of this law has made necessary the adoption of some rules on points covered by it in regard to attendance, etc., as follows:

1. Time as well as work in the course must be counted. A diploma cannot be granted to a student until there shall have elapsed twenty months' session of the school after his enrollment as a student, and he must be in personal attendance during this time, reasonable excusable absence, such as sickness, etc., excepted.

2. As a consequence of this, credit cannot be given for work done in other institutions, (except schools of Osteopathy) by which students can shorten their graduation.

Graduates in medicine (who have the right to practice Osteopathy under their medical diploma) who do not desire to take the full course, will be received on payment of the regular tuition fee, and will be required to pass examination in the work of the first year, and to take the work of the second year, and will then be given a certificate of attendance and qualification.

Early Matriculation.

Students will find it very greatly to their advantage to matriculate before the opening of the term and be in attendance from the opening of the course. Those who may come in late will find themselves laboring at a very great disadvantage because of the fact that the course, being a strictly progressively graded one, work may have been done by the class, a full comprehension of which was necessary to a clear understanding of that which followed.

Registration.

Students will call at the office of the Dean on or before the opening day of the term and register their names and addresses, fill out the matriculation blanks, present their diplomas or certificates or arrange for entrance examination and receive their assignment cards. Any change which may be desired at any time, in such assignment must be filed with the Dean for presentation to the faculty, which alone has authority in all matters pertaining to the administration of the curriculum.

N. B.—The registration books will be closed at the end of the first month of each term (Sept. 30, and Feb. 28) and no applicants for matriculation will be enrolled thereafter, until the opening of the next term

Books.

The books necessary for the course will cost from \$50 to \$100.

The following are recommended as standard authorities:

ANATOMY—Gerrish, Gray, Morris, Quain, Holden.

HISTOLOGY.—Piersol's Normal Histology, Schafer's Essentials of Histology, Stirling, Quain's Anatomy Vol. I, Part 2.

PATHOLOGY.—Zeigler, Delafield, Green, Stengel.

BACTERIOLOGY.—Any standard text-book in Pathology, Abbott, Crookshank Essentials of Bacteriology, Schenk's Manual of Bacteriology.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Ladd's Elements of Psychology, Wundt's Human and Animal Psychology, Maudsley on the Physiology and Pathology of the Mind and Ziehen.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.—Simon, Lea's Chemical Basis of the Human Body, Halliburton's Physiological Chemistry.

URINALYSIS.—Purdy's Urinalysis and Urinary Diagnosis.

POISONS.—Tanner's Memoranda of Poisons, Blyth's Poisons.

OBSTETRICS.—Leishman, Playfair.

GYNAECOLOGY.—Keating, Coe.

PRACTICE.—Anders, Osler, Tyson, Hilton, Fagge.

SURGERY.—Howitz, Wharton's Minor Surgery and bandaging, Caird and Cathcart, Da Costa, American Text-book, Dennis' System of Surgery, Bishop's ear, nose and throat.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Wilson, Parkes, Davies on Hygiene, and Richardson on Preventive medicine.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—Hyde and Montgomery, Keyes, Taylor or American Text-book of Genito-Urinary and Skin Diseases.

The expenses of living in Kirksville are not great. Good board may be secured at from \$3 to \$5 per week. Students desiring them can rent rooms furnished or unfurnished and board themselves, thereby somewhat lessening the expense.

Students will be assisted in finding suitable boarding places, when they so desire.

For catalogue, or any information regarding the school, address,

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Kirksville, Mo.

List of Students.

FOURTH TERM CLASS.

Bumpus, J F	La Plata, Mo	Jamison, C E	Coulterville, Ill
Bower, John H	Eureka, Kan	Jones, Thomas Drew	St Louis, Mo
Baughman, J S	Burlington, Ia	Kibler, J W	Kirksville, Mo
Bandel, Chas F	Crawfordsville, Ind	Kibler, J M	" "
Barnes, S D	Chicago, Ill	King, H F	Hester, "
Bynum, H R	Scottsboro, Ala	Kretschmar, Howard	Chicago, Ill
Crawford, Wm F	Hepburn, Iowa	Louden, Guy E	Shenandoah, Ia
Chase, W B	St Paul, Minn	Lyda, W L	Atlanta, Mo.
Crenshaw, John H	Maysville, Mo	McFee, Mrs L C	Milan, "
Coffman, Kent W	Sacramento, Ky	Marstellar, Chas E	Harrison, Neb
Coffman, Mrs Alice	" "	McGee, Jas H	Clarinda, Ia
Carlock, Chloe C	Normal, Ill	McIntyre, H H	Randolph, Vt
Dameron, Francis	Bowing Green, Mo	McIntyre, Marion	" "
Detienne, Harry G	Kirksville, "	McIntyre, H B	" "
Dodson, Ella O	" "	Mayhugh, C W	Rothville, Mo
Davis, Huldah	Essex, Ia	Morris, B F	Winterset, Ia
Davis, Otis E	" "	Mattison, N	New York City
Dann, H J	Sioux City, Ia	*Morehead, Lelia	Sacramento, Ky
Downing, D N	Knox City, Mo	Montgomery, Mrs M E	Villisca, Ia
Detienne, Elizabeth	Kirksville, "	McManama, W C	Mitchelsburg, Ky
Dameron, Tella	Bowling Green "	Nuckles, Robt H	Marshall, Mo
Drennan, Thomas L	New Franklin "	Oldham, Jas E	Franklin, Ky
Ellis, H P	Kirksville, Mo	Oldham, Mrs Jas E	" "
Foncannon, Mayme	Kirksville, Mo	Peterson, Alfred W	Alcester, S D
Finch, F D	" "	Proctor, Clara L	Fairdale, Ill
Farmer, John F	Spring Valley, Min	Riley, Harry L	Bigelow, Mo
Farmer, Frank C	" "	Ryals, Henry B	Kirksville, "
Goodrich, L J	Kewanee, Ill	Ross, C A	Louisville, Ky
Godwin, Brown	Franklin, Ky	Rice, W L	Brashear, Mo
Godwin, Mrs Emma	" "	Reid, Chas C	Marion, Ill
Gregory, Mrs Josie E	Canton, "	Rees, J T	LeMars, Ia
Glasgow, A M	Kirksville, "	Rogers, Allard W	Binghampton, N Y
Hart, Miss Julia L	Clarksburg, W Va	Strother, J O	Winfield, Kan
Harrington, Walter W	Clarinda, Ia	Switzer, C R	Evanston, Ill
Hazard, Chas C	Kirksville, Mo	Sigler, Chas M	Kirksville, Mo
Hickman, L D	" "	Smith, W J	" "
Heiny, Frank R	" "	Seaman, W J	Ellsbury, "
*Howells, William B	New York City	Sherburne, H K	Montpelier, Vt
Hester, J M	Allentown, Ia	Sheehan, Dr Thomas J G	Beresford, S D
Hicks, R Celeste	Inkster, Mich	Smith, Karl K	Clarinda, Ia
Hardy, Linda	Hiawatha, Kan	Slavin, J L	Danville, Ky
Jennings, Mrs F E	Centralia, Ill	Strickland, Cordelia L (Maika)	Nebraska

Thomas, R F..... Hale City, Mo
 Tanner, Mrs H A..... Beresford, S D
 Tracey, F L..... Springfield, Ill
 Underwood, H W..... Binghampton, N Y
 Vernon, Elizabeth..... Lewiston, Mo
 Wilson, Lela May..... Kirksville, Mo
 Walpole, Miss Eliza..... Storm Lake, Ia
 Wilson, Miss Laura J..... St Paris, O
 Williams, A J..... Unionville, Mo

THIRD TERM CLASS.

Allen, Bertha..... Kirksville, "
 Allabach, Lazarus..... Wilkesbarre, Pa
 Albright, Bert..... Stahl, Mo
 Arthaud, D..... New Market, Ia
 Arnold, Rippy A..... Kirksville, Mo
 Baker, John E..... Arney, Ind
 Beall, Isaac M..... Kirksville, Mo
 Barker, Mrs Nannie T..... Kirksville, "
 Braden, A E..... "
 Blanchard, S W..... Montpelier, Vt
 Boyles, Louis G..... Ottumwa, Ia
 Canfield, C B..... Florence, Col
 Chappell, Miss Minerva, Kirksville, Mo
 Chaffee, George D, Jr..... Shelbyville, Ill
 Carter, Chas..... New London, Mo
 Carter, Jennie P..... New London, "
 Clark, Wm..... Ottumwa, Ia
 Collins, Annie E..... Akron, N Y
 Conner, R W..... Kirksville, Mo
 Cheatham, W E..... Hatton, "
 DeFrance, Josephine, San Francisco, Cal
 Deeming, Wm J..... Kirksville, Mo
 Dugan, R C..... Killbuck, O
 Ilgenfritz, Melvin..... Kirksville, Mo
 Ilgenfritz, Mrs Rowena..... "
 Dawson, Minnie..... Kirksville, Mo
 Dickson, J Homer..... Adams, Neb
 Eaton, J A..... Randolph, Vt
 Elliott, Marion S..... Flandreau, S D
 Elliott, W E..... Brashear, Mo
 Edmunds, Bessie..... Manchester, Ia
 Elmore, R R..... La Plata, Mo
 Ellis, Mrs Sue E..... Kirksville, "
 Ewing, Homer V..... "
 Fry, Julia T..... Laredo, "
 Graham, Geo E..... Moberly, "
 Wait, William O..... La Plata, "
 White, William H..... Beresford, S D
 †Williams, R H..... Cameron, Mo
 Williams, R A..... Memphis, "
 Wheeler, Geo D..... Barre, Vt
 Willard, Earl..... Kirksville, Mo
 Walrod, Dora May..... Beresford, S D
 Waite, Webb H..... Los Angeles, Cal
 Woolery, Homer..... Bloomington, Ind
 Graves, Murray..... Redding, Ia
 Goben, C L..... Lehi, I T
 Gilmour, James R..... Milan, Mo
 Greene, W D..... Kansas City, "
 Greene, Mrs Emile..... "
 Harris, Wilfred E Aylesforth, Nova Scotia
 Halladay, R S..... Kirksville, Mo
 Harding, W C..... Jacksonville, Ill
 Holgate, T C..... Monmouth, "
 Henderson, Pearl..... Sterling, Colo
 Hamilton, Lulu B..... Kirksville, Mo
 Hartford, Washington I..... "
 Hoard, Mrs Mary..... Alcester, S D
 Hook, A E..... Lewistown, Mo
 Ingraham, Miss Elizabeth M St Louis, Mo
 Ilgenfritz, Gertrude..... Kirksville, "
 Jones, W H..... Eldon, Ia
 Kennedy, Harry L..... Lawrence, Kan
 Keyes, William J..... Kirksville, Mo
 Kellogg, S M..... "
 Kinsinger, J B..... "
 Kirk, James H..... "
 Kjerner, Samuel H..... Rochester, Minn
 Knox, Edgar M..... Kirksville, Mo
 Ludden, J B..... "
 Lindsay, Linnie..... Salisbury, "
 Larrimore, T B..... Florence, Ala
 Linyille, J B..... Green City, Mo
 Lyda, Victor..... La Plata, Mo
 Ligon, Mrs Greenwood... Okolona, Miss
 Ligon, Mr Greenwood... "
 Miller, Robert..... College Springs, Ia
 Mooring, Miss Cordele K..... Florida
 Mahaffay, Mrs Clara..... Kirksville, Mo
 Markey, Mary L..... "
 McMurry, Norman F..... Canton "

Meeks, Geo Pearl..... Kirksville, "
 Mansfield, R Bernard..... Ogden, Utah
 Meeks, Geo Pearl..... Kirksville, Mo
 Mills, William S..... "
 Minear, A N..... Unionville, "
 Morrey, Miss Cordelia..... Kirksville, "
 Moyer, Mrs Adella..... "
 Mullins, M W..... Omaha, "
 Musick, Mrs J R..... Kirksville, "
 McAlpin, D E..... New Market, Ia
 McClelland, Mrs Bessie D... Chicago, Ill
 McKay, D G..... Peoria, "
 McMurray, Ida M..... Sharpville, Penn
 May, Mrs Ella B..... Kirksville, Mo
 McNeil, Zora..... "
 McNeil, Mary..... "
 Novinger, S J T..... "
 Overfelt, Louis B..... Madison, "
 Ownbey, Wm W..... Macon, "
 Paul, Arthur H..... Hackensack, N J
 Parcels, M L..... Kirksville, Mo
 Peterson, Ida I..... Chesterton, Ind
 Powell, Mr R B..... La Plata, Mo
 Powell, Mrs Anna H..... "
 Polley, A A..... "
 Polley, Mabel..... "
 Rinehart, Zeri Z..... "
 Rinehart, Edith..... "
 Rhotehamel, Mrs C..... Greenville, O
 Roberts, Wallace..... Kirksville, Mo
 Righenour, S R..... Boulder, Mont
 Rogers, Cecil R..... Lowell, Mass
 Riley, B F..... Bigelow, Mo
 Roberts, Benj P..... Mexico, "
 Scobee, I E..... Kirksville, "
 Seaman, Mrs W J..... Elsberry, "
 Sharon, Thos L..... Cedar Falls, Ia
 Smith, Leslie D..... Plevna, Mo
 Smith, Frank..... Bloomington, Ind
 Swett, W W..... Kirksville, Mo
 Triplett, Mrs Neva T..... Downing "
 Thomas, F M..... Kirksville, "
 Tevebaugh, Mrs Inez..... "
 Tyndall, Miss Jean M..... Mobile, Ala
 Tull, H B..... Kirksville, Mo
 Urbain, Victor..... Pekay, Iowa
 Urbain, Mary A..... "
 Van Horn, Miss H M..... Chicago, Ill
 Vastine, Harry..... Sunbury, Penn
 Vernon, J H..... Kirksville, Mo
 Wanless, Richard R..... Kansas City "
 Watson, W M..... Kirksville "
 Wendell, Canada..... Hartsburg, Ill
 Whitcomb, Chas H..... Burlington, Vt
 Whitcomb, Mrs N F..... "
 Whitcomb, Harry P..... "
 Whitney, C E..... Rock Rapids, Iowa
 White, W Newton..... Kirksville, Mo
 Williams, C E..... "
 Wiles, Albert..... "
 *Williams, Alice..... "
 Willard, W D..... "
 Williams, W E..... Unionville, "
 Willard, Asa M..... Kirksville, "
 Wingard, A..... Portsmouth, O
 Woodhull, S C..... Forestelle, Mo
 Watson, T J..... New London, "
 Watson, W F..... New London, "
 Young, A H..... Polo, "

SECOND TERM CLASS.

Abernethy, John U..... Troy, Miss
 Abernethy, Margaret F..... "
 Abernethy, Mallie M..... "
 Aldrich, William H..... Vroman, Neb
 Burton, Bennie Otto..... Kirksville, Mo
 Beall, Francis J..... Memphis, Tenn
 Beall, Clara P..... "
 Bowman, Gertrude..... Kirksville, Mo
 Bledsoe, James W..... "
 Bowker, Ellsworth..... Panora, Ia
 Bowker, Celia..... "
 Beuneson, Harry K..... Kirksville, Mo
 Bullard, John R..... Memphis "
 Bushart, Eli E..... Bethany, Ill
 Bishoff, Fred..... Monte Vista, Col
 Bartholomew, Elmer J..... Chicago, Ill
 Bohannon, Frank D..... Anna, "
 Buckmaster, Ora L..... Moncton, N B
 Bodine, Rufus H..... Paris, Mo
 Bunting, Harry S..... Chicago, Ill
 Burbank, Mary A..... Chelsea, Vt
 Burke, Arthur A..... Kirksville, Mo

Booth, Emmons R. Cincinnati, O
 Barnes, Charles W. Kirksville, Mo
 Berger, Theodore P. Wilkesbarre, Pa
 Barrett, Caleb D. Lloydsville, O
 Brown, John W. Kirksville, Mo
 Beaven, Leslie M. Fulton, " "
 Billington, Henry T. Kirksville, "
 Brown Alexander C, Jr. Canon City, Col
 Browne, Elva M. Gallatin, Mo
 Briscoe, Bertha Kirksville, "
 Bush, Cecil " "
 Crawford, John S. Gibbs, "
 Chesney, Ernest N. Kansas City, "
 Covey, Homer P. Miltonvale, Ks
 Campbell, Charles A. Kirksville, Mo
 Campbell, Grace " "
 Campbell, Cora " "
 Carter, Walter C. " "
 Cain, Philip R. " "
 Cain, Emma E. " "
 Cain, Asa D. " "
 Chase, Emma St Paul, Minn
 Crawford, Dwight D. Gibbs, Mo
 Conner, Sallie Kirksville, "
 Cookson, Everett " "
 Cobb, Henry M. Pattonsburg, "
 Curry, Etna Kelso Kirksville, "
 Coons, Jessie M. " "
 Cochran, E Gertrude Chicago, Ill
 Curl, Lewis F. Gallatin, Mo
 Cheatham, Edna Rawlins, Wyo
 Daley, Charles I. Fort Madison, Ia
 Davis, Martha Kirksville, Mo
 Donahue, Edward J. Sycamore, Ill
 Davenport, Bert M. Hiawatha, Ks
 Dawson, James B. Des Moines, Ia
 Davis, Ida Kirksville, Mo
 Dinsmoor, Silas " "
 Doane, Adele Parsons, Kans
 Dwiggin, Walter E. Rossville, Ill
 Ewing, Bess Bee Baltimore, Md
 Fitzharris, Peter J. Brooklyn, N Y
 Forquer, James W. Kirksville, Mo
 Fryett, Solomon J. Chadron, Neb
 Furnish, William M. Granville, Mo
 Fassett, Fred J. Montpelier, Vt
 Fetcher, Clark F. " "
 Fellows, William B. Des Moines, Ia
 Frogge, G B Kirksville, Mo
 Gates, Mary A Leon, Ia
 Gill, John L. Fresno, Cal
 Griffin, Clyde Kirksville, Mo
 Gamble, Harry W. Wayne, Neb
 Graham, George W. Brooklyn, Ia
 Gilman, Carrie B. Honolulu, H I
 Greenwood, Victor H Kirksville, Mo
 Graves, Anna M Redding, Ia
 Gayle, Birdie L. Monroe, La
 Hook, Mathias Wellfleet, Neb
 Hays, Lola L. Princeton, Ill
 Hollingsworth, Fred Phoenix, Arz
 Hulett, Guy D. Manhattan, Kans
 Harris, B Rees Aylesford, Nova Scotia
 Hielt, Alva Berwick, Ill
 Hoover, Mabel Lawnridge, Mo
 Harlan, Myrtle D. Kirksville, "
 Hathorn, Charles C. Livingston, Mont
 Hamilton, Nellie M. Kirksville, Mo
 Harding, Ada Jacksonsville, Ill
 Hoefner, J Henry New Melle, Mo
 Harvey, Elizabeth Kirksville, "
 Jackson, Mary Elizabeth " "
 Kilgore, Joe Mark " "
 Kellogg, Jirah Hollis Bullion, "
 Kennedy, Ralph V Rochester, Minn
 Kennedy, Seth Y. Lake Como, Pa
 Keyte, Ivy Allen Kirksville, Mo
 Kelso, Sophronia B. Aux Vasse, "
 Kimball, Sherman Northfield, Vt
 Lund, Genevieve Kansas City, Mo
 Lincoln, Fred C. Buffalo, N Y
 Linhart, Curtis C. Browning, Mo
 Laughlin, George M Kirksville, "
 Lyda, Levi W La Plata, "
 Lewis, Richard G. Chillicothe, "
 Linder, John F. Nefy, "
 Landes, Henry E. Kirksville, "
 Ludden, J B. " "
 Moss, Joseph M. Miltonvale, Kans
 McRae, Ira Willis Shibley's Point, Mo
 MacGeorge, Florence E. Dunedin, N Z
 Morgan, Richard M. Watson, Mo
 Mahaffay, Ira F. Brashear, "
 Meeks, Wm Kirksville, "

Meyer, Otto E Quincy, Ill
 Mahaffy, Mary Isabel. Kirksville, Mo
 Moyer, Llewellyn, E. " "
 Miller, Charles Z. Mt Ayr, Ia
 Merkley, Edwin H. Syracuse, N Y
 McCormick, Bianche A. Ruston, La
 Morris, Thomas C. Kirksville, Mo
 Mayhugh, Ina T. Rothville, "
 McClanahan, Mabel M. Kirksville, "
 Millard, Fred P. Denver, Col
 Mitchell, M Louise Weedsport, N Y
 * McDougal, John P F. Ottawa, Can
 McFall, Frances St Joseph, Mo
 Maxwell, Milton L. Kirksville, "
 Maxwell, Elizabeth " "
 Nugent, Emma Bedford, Ind
 Nisbet, Robert E. Bullion, Mo
 Oliphant, Adath Pearl Kirksville, "
 Overstreet, B F. " "
 Putnam, David P Sioux City, Ia
 Putnam, Harrison A. " "
 Pemberton, Stanley D Kirksville, Mo
 Proctor, Arthur C. Pocatella, Idaho
 Pennock, David S B. Landsdown, Pa
 Peters, Floyd F. Burnside, Nebr
 Ray, A D. Kirksville, Mo
 Reagan, Thomas E Lincoln, Nebr
 Roland, Arthur A. Greenville, O
 Rickart, Emma V. Quincy, Ill
 Reesman, Burthel F. Bullion, Mo
 Reesman, Arthur J. " "
 Roberts, Katharine Kirksville, "
 Reed, Wilmont " "
 Shackelford, Joseph W. Lewistown, "
 Shackelford, Jennie T. " "
 Shackelford, Nat Hall. Lewistown, Mo
 Spencer, John J. Kirksville, "
 Skeen, George S. Jacksonville, Ill
 Strait, Hiram H. Minneapolis, Minn
 Sigler, Roy H. Kirksville, Mo
 Sheldon, Tristram W. Fitchburg, Mass
 Sigler, William D Jr. Kirksville, Mo
 Smith, Benjamin P. Miltonvale, Ks
 See, Samuel D Granville, Mo
 Staff, Gambetta Kirksville, "
 Sullivan, Henry B. Chicago, Ill
 Stephenson, Troy C. Brooklyn, Ia
 Shrum, Mark M D. " "
 Sisson, Ernest Genoa, Ill
 Spanburst, J F " "
 Sutherland, W G. Mapleton, Minn
 Suter, Robet E, M D. " "
 Sabin, Henry W. Washington, Vt
 Snavelly, John W. Leon, Ia
 Stuart, J S. Glens Falls, N Y
 Traughber, William F. Centralia, Mo
 Taylor, Mignon A Columbus, Miss
 Tappan, Emeline Balwinsville, N Y
 Van Buren, Gertrude Weedsport, N Y
 VanAllen, Jean Morrisburg, Can
 Woltmann, Henry C. Neeper, Mo
 Williams, Kate G. Chicago, Ill
 Webber, Forrest G. Cherokee, Ia
 Walrod, Burton E. Beresford, S D
 Warren, G S. Kirksville, Mo
 Wilkin, Thomas J. Elmira, N Y
 Wheeler, Mary A Blue Rapids, Kans
 Woltmann, Fred Neeper, Mo
 Wood, Rager B Aux Vasse, "
 Weston, Abigal B. Kirksville, "
 West, William Chicago, Ill

FIRST TERM CLASS.

Allabach, Louise B Mrs, Wilkes Barre, Pa,
 Arnold, Wm M. Kirksville, Mo.
 Atkins, Wm A. " "
 Bailey, Lee R. Shibley's Point, "
 Baker, Geo W. Slater, "
 Barr, M A. Linden, Io.
 Beach, Arthur E. Omaha, Neb.
 Beall, E Clyde. Clarinda, Ia.
 Beaven, Wm C. Fulton, Mo.
 Beeman, Miss Lulu. Kirksville, "
 Bell, John A. " "
 Boswell, Jefferson L. Moberly, "
 Bowes, Margaret Marshalltown, "
 Bragg, Everet E. Kirksville, "
 Browder, U M. " "
 Brown, Andrew J. " Mo.
 Buie, Marie Miss. Hazelhurst, Miss.
 Browne, Ina F Mrs. Cambria, Wyo.
 Carter, Herbert H Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Chatfield, Christopher O. Kirksville, Mo.
 Chatfield, Henry W. " "
 Cleary, Chas C. Norborne, "
 Combs, S V Miss. Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 Cramb, Lena C Mrs. Fairbury, Neb.
 Cramb, Mamie Fairbury, Neb.
 Crowder, Lizzie P Mrs. Kirksville, Mo.
 Culley, Edgar W. Avon, N. Y.
 Damick, John H. " "
 Daniels, Henry. El Paso, Tex.
 Davis, Clara A Mrs. Kirksville, Mo.
 Davis, Pearl Mrs. " "
 Denniston, Daisy Mrs. " "
 Denniston, Elmer. " "
 Desmond, Marie Mrs. Burlington, Ia.
 Dixon, James W. London, O.
 Dunnington, Robt H. Ft. Madison, Ia.
 Edwards, John C. Kirksville, Mo.
 Fogarty, Julia. Ft. Madison, Ia.
 Ford, Walter J. Kirksville, Mo.
 Frederick, Flora A Miss. Quincy, Ill.
 Frederick, Harriet A Miss. Quincy, Ill.
 Frogge, George B. Memphis, Mo.
 Gage, Fred W. Chicago, Ill.
 Gardiner, Warren L. Creston, Ia.
 Giltner, Elmer E. Ottumwa, Ia.
 Glasgow, Luther J. Castelow, Ky.
 Graham, Chas M. Sunbury, Pa.
 Greeno, Angie W Mrs. Kirksville, Mo.
 Gravett, Wm A. Grayville, Ill.
 Haile, Florence Mrs. Monroe, La.
 Haller, Homer C. Albia, Idaho.
 Hannah, Anna W. Leonard, Mo.
 Harlan, L E. Kirksville, Mo.
 Harris, Isabel. " "
 Harris, Neville E. Jacksonville, Ill.
 Hadley, Anna. Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hart, Sylvester W. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hendrickson, Glenn. Trenton, Mo.
 Herman, John C. Magnetic Springs, O.
 Hoagland, Clark O. Fort Dodge, Ia.
 Heyer, F C. Toledo, O.
 Holme, Edward D. Savannah, Mo.
 Howick, Archie. Jamaica, Ia.
 Howick, Vangie Mrs. Jamaica, Ia.
 Huston, Luvanne Miss. Circleville, O.
 Jameson, Kobert E. Kirksville, Mo.
 Jaquith, Hubert C. Dunlap, Ia.
 Kattenhorn, Fanny C Harwichport, Mass
 Kellogg, Willis E. Kirksville, Mo.
 Kingsbury, Louis C. Hancock, N. Y.
 Kinsinger, J B. Kirksville, Mo.
 Kissinger, Leonidas O. Doon, Ia.
 Laughlin, Margaret S. Champaign, Ill.
 Leitch, Alma Mrs. Moberly, Mo.

*Deceased.
 †Expelled.

Locke, Orella Miss. Canon City, Col.
 Lukens, Caroline Mrs. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Maier, Bertram B. Chicago, Ill.
 Malone, John H. Hurdland, Mo.
 Manatt, Ernest S. Brooklyn, Ia.
 Marshall, Lewis J M D. Morrisville, Vt
 McCoy, Florence L Miss. Wichita, Kan.
 McGarr, Emma Mrs. Beatrice, Neb.
 Melvin, Addison S. Oakport, Ill.
 Meyer, Anna Mrs. Quincy, Ill.
 Miller, Abram L. Fulton, Mo.
 Miller, Wm B. Mt. Ayr, Ia.
 Miller, Ulysses T. Fulton, Mo.
 Morrow, A D. Kirksville, Mo.
 Murry, Patrick H. Fulton, "
 Norman, Philip King. Hazlehurst, Mis.
 Noyes, Mary E Miss. Jacksonville, Ill.
 Palmer, James J. Brookfield, Mo.
 Pauly, George W. Kirksville, "
 Peck, Paul M. Kankakee, Ill.
 Pitts, Annie B Mrs. Beatrice, Neb.
 Powell, Cora Miss. Kirksville, Mo.
 Powell, Ernest. Kirksville, Mo.
 Price, Emma E Mrs. " "
 Price, Geo R. " "
 Price, Robt L M D. Magnolia, Miss.
 Reid, Geo W. Marion, Ill.
 Reid, James F. Marion, Ill.
 Reid, Wm E. Marion, Ill.
 Renshaw, Miss Della. Wheeling, W. Va.
 Riley, John W. Clark, Mo.
 Root, Jesse A. Montpelier, Vt.
 Schaub, Minnie Miss. St. Louis, Mo.
 Sherman, A K Mrs. Chicago, Ill.
 Shorey, Joseph L. Montpelier, Vt.
 Sisson, Ida Miss. Genoa, Ill.
 Smith, Davis O. Granger, Mo.
 Smith, Henry R. Memphis, "
 Snavelly, Sarah Mrs. Leon, Iowa.
 Snyder, John E. Georgetown, Tex.
 Spaunhurst, J F. " "
 Sweet, Ralph A. Chicago, Ill.
 Thorington, Wm. Lawn Ridge, Mo.
 Thornbury, Harry B. Memphis, Mo.
 Vallier, Thos. Economy, Mo.
 Van Asmus, Edward. Boston, Mass.
 Walter, Harry, V D S. Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 Walter, Leonore Mrs. " "
 Wenger, Joseph. LaPlata, Mo.
 Wernicke, Clara C F Grand Rapids, Mich
 West, Lottie B Mrs. Chicago, Ill.
 Westfall, DeWitt C. Grayville, Ill.
 Westfall, Thos M. Grayville, Ill.
 Wilson, E V Miss. Dardenne, Mo.
 Wilson, Wm C. Dardenne, Mo.
 Wright, L G. London, Ia.
 Wyckoff, Ambrose B. Delhi, Ill.

Graduates, June 1899.

Bumpus, J F
 Bower, John H
 Bandel, Chas F
 Barnes, S D
 Beckham, James J
 Crawford, Wm F
 Chase, W B
 Crenshaw, John H
 Coffman, Kent W
 Coffman, Mrs Alice
 Carlock, Chloe C
 Cupp, H C
 Coons, Wm N
 Clayton, Geo F
 Dameron, Francis
 Detienne, Harry G
 Dodson, Ella O
 Davis, Hulda
 Davis, Otis E
 Dann, H J
 Downing, D N
 Dameron, Tella
 Drennan, Thomas L
 Ellis, H P
 Finch, F D
 Farmer, John F
 Farmer, Frank C
 Foncannon, Mamye
 Goodrich, L J
 Godwin, Brown
 Godwin, Mrs Emma
 Gregory, Mrs Josie E
 Glasgow, A M
 Hart, Miss Julia L

Harrington, Walter W
 Hazard, Chas C
 Hicks, R Celeste
 Hardy, Linda
 Hickman, L D
 Heine, Frank R
 Hester, J M
 Jennings, Mrs F E
 Jamison, C E
 Kibler, J W
 Kibler, J M
 King, H F
 Kretschmar, Howard
 Loudon, Guy E
 Lyda, W L
 Mayhugh, C W
 McFee, Mrs L C
 Marstellar, Chas E
 McGee, Jas H
 McIntyre, H H, M D
 McIntyre, Marion
 McIntyre, H B
 Morris, B F
 Mattison, N
 McManama, W C
 McClelland, Chas A
 Nuckles, Robt H
 Oldham, Jas E
 Oldham, Mrs Jas E
 Peterson, Alfred W
 Proctor, Clara L
 Quintal, Julius A
 Riley, Harry L
 Ross, C A

Rice, W L
 Reid, Chas C
 Rees, J T
 Rogers, Allard W
 Strother, J O
 Switzer, C R, M D
 Sigler, Chas M
 Smith, W J
 Seaman, W J
 Sherburne, H K
 Smith, Karl K
 Slavin, J L
 Strickland, Cordelia L
 Sheehan, T J G, M D
 Thomas, R F
 Thomas, Lela M W
 Tracey, F L
 Underwood, H W
 Vernon, Alonzo W
 Vernon, Elizabeth
 Wilson, Miss Laura J
 Wait, William O
 White, William H
 Williams, A J
 Williams, R A
 Wheeler, Geo D
 Willard, Earl
 Walrod, Dora May
 Waite, Webb H
 Woolery, Homer
 PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.
 Shrum, Mark, M D
 Suter, Robert E, M D

Graduates American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

Agee, P M	Carstarphen, E T	Gildersleeve, Jessie
Albright, Grace	Chase, L	Gebhart, G C
Ammerman, Wesley	Corbin, E L	Hardy, J H
Ammerman, Mrs Lou	Chapman, Frank	Harris, M B
Ash, Mary E	Chapman, Mrs	Harris, Harry
Anderson, J E	Coons, W N	Harwood, Irene
Ashlock, B Thomas	Creswell, Lena	Hardin, Melville C
Bell, Miss Adeline	Chappell, G G	Henninger, Grace
Bolles, Mrs Nettie H	Currey, Mrs Alta	Helmer, J N
Bird, Arthur	Clark, D L	Hoffsess, J William
Boyles, J A	Chapman, Miss Nora	Hatton, J O
Bigsby, Edgar	Davis, A P	Hill, J D
Barber, E D	Dale, W E	Harter, Mamie
Barber, Mrs Helen	Davis, F F	Hildreth, A G
Bailey, M W	Dodson, Coston	Hunt, Mrs Ella
Bernard, H E	Darling, Charles	Hartupee, Charles W
Bernard, Roy	Duffield, Bessie A	Helmer, G J
Buckmaster, Robert M	Densmore, O	Harlan, W L
Baldwin, Mollie	Deeming, Charles O	Hibbs, A P
Bailey, H E	Dodson, Jno W	Henderson, J W
Banning, John W	Donohue, Mathew E	Hulett, C E
Beeman, E E	Dodson, A T	Hannah, Frank
Brown, Leander S	Dillon, H G	Hannah, Mrs Belle F
Burke, Mrs Anna M	Dufur, J I	Hazzard, Charles
Boyes, E H	Dufur, Mrs Nannie	Hobson, Mary
Burton, George Finley	Doneghy, A I	Hulett, Mac F
Burris, J I	Delahan, William	Hulett, Mrs Adelaide S
Beal, Tacie	Eastman, E H	Hartford, Wm
Beets, W E	Emeny, Harry William	Hartupee, W N
Bodwell, D M	Ely, William E	Hulett, C M Turner
Bodwell, R C	Ely, Mrs Anna L	Hulett, M Ione
Brock, William Wells	Eneboe Lena	Harlan, Mrs Elizabeth
Brundage, C L	Eckert, G J	Hart, Lawrence M
Buckmaster, Pearl	Erford, Ida J	Hibbets, Ulysses M
Bolles, N Alden	Edwards, Alice	Holme, T L
Beaven, Elmer H	Evans, A L	Hook, Otis C
Burton, Josiah Claude	Elliott, W Sherman	Hook, Virgil A
Case, C M	Foster, Mrs Fannie	Hartford, I J
Conner, W J	Fisher, Albert Jr	Hudleson, Mark E
Coe, Chas M	Furrow, Nettie	Huston, Grace
Cluett, Mrs T	Fout, George E	Ilgenfritz, Harry E
Craig, A S	Fletcher, William A	Jocelyn, D I
*Cockrill, W Chest	Fisher, Albert, Sr	Jones, H J
Corbin, Charles	Gaylord, J S	Johnson, Mrs Alice
Campbell, Arthur D	Goodman, A A	Johnson, Norman S
Cole, M D	Gilmore, Ella R	Johnston, Willie H
Conner, D L	Gravett, H H	Johnson, J K
Cluett, Frank G	Gentry, Benton F	Jefferson, Jas Hamilton
Corbin, S William	Green, Ginevra I	Kerr, C V
Craven, Jane Wells	Greene, W E	King, T M
Conner, Mary A	Gervais, William A	Kincaid, D H
Chambers, Etta O	Gage, Frank S	Kelley, Mary E
Chappell, E C	Goetz, E W	Kennedy, Sylvester A
Corbin, Mattie	Goetz, H F	Klumph, Cyrus Clinton
Clark, M E	Gherke, Carl	Kyle, C T
Carter, Mrs Georgie	Giddings, Nell	Koontz, Effie
Conner, H L	Garret, M E	Kerns, Mrs L J

King, A M	Northrop, William N	Strong, Mrs J W
Kellogg, Howard G	Neely, Marie Francis	Shaw, Dudley H
Landes, S R	Novinger, Walter J	Smiley, Wm M
*Landes, Mrs Mae	Owen, Elijah M	Smith, Leroy
Landes, Agnes V	Osborne, Joseph	Spangler, Harvey L
Little, Chas W	Owen, J E	Swan, William E
Link, W F	Owen, Mrs J E	Swan, Camile Nelson
Lyda, J L	Owens, Charles	Severson, Kathryn M
Laughlin, William R	Owens, Mrs Charles	Sisson, Effie
Lewis, John L	Osenbaugh, Mrs A D	Seibert, O C
Lorenz, C E	Polmeteer, Frank	Smiley, W M
Long, J Weller	Patterson, H E	Sherburne, Fred Wm
Machin, M	Patterson, Mrs Alice M	Sommer, Charles
Morris, E B	Pickler, E C	Smith, Caryl T
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